MEW YORK FERRALD, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1863.

## NEWS FROM HAVANA.

A Cargo of Africans Landed on the North Coast of Cuba.

THE NEW BISHOP OF HAVANA.

ce gunboats Rhode Island and Hornet, d by the famous ram Stonewall, left this port rashington city at about five o'clock P. M. last enday. The Stonewall went down the bay in splen-lyle, and the departure was witnessed by large

Mr. C. G. Boardman, paymaster of the Stonewall, died of yellow fever on board the Rhode Island two or three lays before the departure of these vessels.

One of the latest topics of comment and conversation in all elroles here has been afforded by an event, for his new looked upon as something Yucatan, Captain Urbide, chartered, it is said by some, for the purpose by the Excelentisimo Señor Don Francisco Martz y Torrens, against whose imagnes wealth, however, I understand, there is no lirect proof, though certain it is that the plantation bove named is his property, having been purchased by iff wery recently; and equality certain it is that on or bout the day the landing was effected Don Pancho left is sumptuous residence over the fish market for his ew plantation, which is admirably adapted to any purose of the kind, being close to the shore, and a safe lace for a vessel to anchor. I thought I had some time noe chronicled the last of these adventures; but it apars not, and I am infinitely obliged to the most excelnit Don Pancho, Grand Cross of San Carlos, &c., &c., r the very valuable item he has afforded me in these and dult times.

has begun.

Day before yesterday was the festival of Saint Chrispher, patron saint of Havana, and was observed as a vil and religious holiday. A heavy rain, however, in e evening spoiled much of the programme by hindering a grand procession and impossibilitating the fire-

The steamship Cuba, which left New York on the 11th, rrived this morning at about seven o'clock.

Her Catholic Majesty's steam frigate Princess of Astusias sailed yesterday, supposed for the coast of Chile.

A British war steamer, the Nimble, arrived here yeserday from Yers Cruz.

### SPORTING.

The Great Prize Fight a Fizzle.

The prize fight for two thousand dollars and the hampionship of America, between James Elliott and filliam Michael Davis, is off, and the admirers and heavy weight gladiators. The backers of the men had a meeting yesterday at the stakeholder's office, and being unable to agree on a spot for the fight to come off the parties withdrew their money and dismissed the men. Since the scattering of the principals in this affair by the interference of the police of Albany they could not be brought together until yesterday, and as no arrangement could be effected to get the fight off the whole matter was quashed. America, like England, at the present time is without a champion of the prize ring; yet, notwithstanding, there need be no fears of the yet, notwithstanding, there need be no fears of the

Time, 2:55%—2:46%—2:46%—2:47.

The above trot was a very spirited affair throughout; but there were few people out to witness it, as there were doubts of its coming off, the trot having been made for a good day and track, and, the impression prevailing that the track could not be good after the late deluging rains, the majority of the regular patrons of the turf staid at home. The stallion was the favorite before the start at one hundred to sixty; but, not acting well in the first heat, although he won it, the odds changed, and the mare had the call at one hundred to seventy. The time of the second heat was excellent, the stallion winning in gallant style, and he then became a strong favorite. On the third heat he broke up before reaching the quarier pole, and the mare passed him and led eighty yards down the backstrotch. The stallion trotted very fast around the lower turn and up the homestretch; but he was unable to overtake the mare before she crossed the score. He won the fourth heat in capital style and good time, considering the heavy state of the track. He is a good horse, and with proper management will become very fast.

Mr. Hartshorn, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Payne, of New York, shot a match at pigeons yesterday afternoon, at Greenville, New Jersey. The match was for \$200, twenty-one birds each, one and a half ounce shot, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary. There was a very large attendance of connoisseurs of this kind of sport, and the shooting was very satisfactory. Mr. Hartshorn won by killing seventeen birds to Mr. Payne's sixteen.

MOWARD HAND, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW

TORE STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

This officer died on the 23d inst. at Albany. He was a gentleman of rigid integrity and probity, possessing capacity of a high order and the most thorough fitness for the position which he filled. The Banking Department. for the position which he filled. The Banking Department was separated from the Comptroller's office in 1881. Mr. Hand was appointed deputy superintendent by Mr. Cook, and held that office till the resignation of Mr. H. H. Van Dyck. In August last Governor Fenton appointed him to the superintendency, at the instance of the leading bankers the State; but the cares entailed upon Jhim seem to have been too severe for his health.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT REBEL. DEATH OF A PROMINENT REBRI.

WILLAR W. MORRISON, of North Carolina, formerly the private secretary of William A. Graham when Governor of that State, subsequently a clerk in the Construction and Equipment Bureau of the Navy Department at Washington, and latterly a major and commissary of subsistence in the rebel army, died on the 13th inst. Bionewall Jackson and Ambrose P. Hill, both lieutenant generals in the rebel service, were his brothers-in-law. He had charge of the Impressment Bureau of the rebel Commissary Department in North Carolina, and at one dime was the chief dependence of Lee for subsistence.

M. Duris died at midnight on Thursday, November 9, after a short illness, in Paris. He was born in 1783, and was therefore in his eighty-third year. Educated with his two brothers, Baron Dupin, the statist, and Philippe Dupin, the celebrated advocate, he was called to the Dupin, the celebrated advocate, he was called to the French bar early in the present century. In 1816 he was elected to the Legislative Chamber, and from that time was concerned in nearly every important cause, politically civil, which came before the tribunats. He was again steeded to the Chamber in 1827, and then took his place among the opposition. He had previously established himself in the favor of Louis Philipps, and in 1830 as amongsted at the revolution which dethroned Charles I. The new government received him as a momber, and shortly afterwards rowarded himself with the post of Procureur General of the Cour de Dassation. Later on he became President of the Chamber, andone from which he retired after eight years were considered to fate and became President of the republican became from the procureur denseral. He was, however, and retained even after the coup d'ate of 1862 als office of Procureur General. He was, however, ansamed into retiring when the conficcation of the Orientana property was decreed, but even then he did not wholly quit public life. In 1867 he again scepted the effice of recoureur, justifying his doing so by the observation that he "shad always belonged to France, and never to parties." He was, in fact, a curious spectmen of the inimitable politician known in France as the frembluer, and he has accordingly been for many years the butt of the pigrammatists of Paris. Of late his mance has been but little before the public, parity on account of his unpopularity, but still more boscaus of his great and

## THE BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

STATE STATE

The Prisoner Fellocer—His Examination and His False Statements—A Full Con-fession Anticipated—Gonzales Still at Large—Post Mortem Examination of

The late tragedy in the City Park was the topic of conversation in Brooklyn yesterday. The circumstances surrounding it and the daring or desperation exhibited by the murderers have caused many citizens to seriously nquire, if such an act can be permitted in a thickly populated part of the city in the early part of the night,

THEORY OF THE MURDER.

From all the facts adduced there seems to be no doubt there were two and perhaps three men engaged in the murder. The murder was deliberately planned and determinedly carried out. What induced Otero to cross the ferry from New York is not known, as his friends

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Lynch' yesterday morning empanelled the following gentlemen as jurymen on the inquest which he has commenced:—Joseph G. Ward, 206 Gold street; Henry J. Murray, 15 Fulton street; J. R. Simmons, 68 Clermont avenue; Daniel Brown, 286 Fulton street; J. J. Haviland, 228 Washington street; A. W. Hart, 241 Fulton street; J. D. Chase, 203 Fulton street; G. A. Price, 185 Fulton street; Solomon Oakley, 20 High street.

After the jury were qualified by taking the usual oath the Coroner conducted them to the dead house attached to the county jail, in Raymond street. There the dead body of the murdered man was laid on a table, just as it had been picked up by the police on the night of the murder. The jury viewed the body, after which they were dismissed, to meet at the Coroner's office, in the new Court House, on Tuesday next, at one P. M.

DISPOSAL OF THE BODY.

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The body of Otero will be handed over to his friends after the post-mortem examination, which is now going on, shall have been concluded. The body will be embaimed and sent in the next steam packet for Havang.

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THEODORE MARTINEZ PELLECER.

This individual, arrested on suspicion of being one of the murderers of Otero, was once a waiter at the Barcelona Hotel. The statements made by the prisoner before the Spanish Consul, as given in yesterday's HRARLD, were false. Two days before the murder he applied at the Hotel de Cuba for a room, when he was assigned to room No. 24, and the night before the murder he slept at the hotel, in a room with another boarder, but brought no baggage with him. The prisoner is still closely confined in the Forty fourth precinct station house on Myrtic avenue. His keepers are vigilant to prevent self-destruction. He betrays great nervousness. Yesterday afterneon a Cuban named Vile, residing in New York, was permitted to visit the prisoner, as he said he could identify the gloves belonging to Pellecer, he having purchased a similar pair at the same time and place. He saw Pellecer but was not allowed to speak to him. When the prisoner saw him (Vile) he burst into tears. There is a confident belief that the prisoner will yet make a full confession of the deed and all the parties implicated therein.

diamissed the in this affair by they could and as no arfight off the England, at the prize ring; fears of the prize ring; fears of the the first the count of the the first the count of the count of

tineed this morning at half-past nine o'clock.

POLICE ON THE ALERT.

The police are on the alert for Gonzales, who was at large up to a late hour last night. There seems to be no doubt he was wounded in the struggle with his victim, and this fact may possibly lead to his arrest. The authorities are assisted in the matter by numerous Spanish gentlemen, who feel a national pride in bringing the offenders to justice. It is but proper to add in this place that the movements of the police are prompt and efficient, and success will yet crown their search for the offender.

DAPING ATTEMPT TO ROB A HOBOKEN BANK .- About City Bank), at 72 Washington street, had been entered by

New Onlines, Nov. 23, 1866.
Almost every negro that is arrested and taken before
the City Recorder is found to be possessed of some un-

the City Recorder is found to be possessed of some unlawful weapon.

An agent of commercial towers in Prance has arrived here. He announces to the visaters of Louisians that he is authorized to contract for the emigration of laborers from India and China.

Business here continues active and is daily increasing. Cotton is dull; sales to-day 2,200 bales, at 55c, for middling. Bugar heavy at 175c, a 18c. Onecks on New York & per cent premium. Gold 16b. Preights—Cotton to Liverpool 11-16d.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 24, 1865.

Arrived steamers Florida, Liverpool, Morning Star, from New York. Passed aground on the bar steamer General Meade.

Saile steamer Gambia for Liverpool, with seventeen hundred bales of cotton.

## THE POOR OF THE CITY.

The Association for the Improvement of

ty-second Year, &c.
An association, which had its drigin in New York an association, which had its crigin in New York some years ago, and which has from year to year been the means of doing an almost incalculable amount of good among the indigent and nameless infushitants, who would otherwise have suffered and died of want and starvation, has just issued its twenty-second sumual report. It is a handsome pamphiet of eighty-eight pages, and exhibits a very satisfactory stewardship and

cealthy condition of the society.

The receipts and disbursements for the past twelve

Upon the subject of sanitary and social reform the report speaks some wholesome truths which cannot be no frequently repeated. The following are some of the

immediately remograble.

Third—That the construction of tenant houses being in most cases better than the uncleanly and unhealthy habits of many of the inmakes, slependence on efforts to improve the salubrity of the city, founded solely on the reconstruction or improvement of such houses, will prove aborting.

improve the salubrity of the city, founded solely on the reconstruction or improvement of such houses, will prove abortive.

Fourth—That a large part of the sickness, discomfort and pre mature deaths which swell the bills of mortality, are directly attributable to the disgustingly filthy habits and recklessness of the cocupants of the tenant houses, rather than to the defective construction of their tenements; and that such habits are also a prolific source of the intemperance, depravity and crime which so alarmingly augment the criminal records of the city.

Fifth—Long experience having shown that mere moral agencies will not avail of themselves to remove this class of social evils, legal force as a sine qua soon must be employed for the protection of the community.

Sixth—That compulsory measures are the more necessary because of the large foreign admixture in our city population, and the rapid increase of the same element.

Separth—That so far as such domiciliary habits are

THE APPLICATION.

The Commissioners of Public Charities.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

About a week ago a communication appeared in one of the daily papers respecting a medical college which the Commissioners of Public Charities are reputed to be erecting on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital at the public expense, and in expectation that those gentlemen would be able to refute the charge there made, I have thus far awaited an exposition of the facts from that charitable body. Thus far they have failed to reply. It is well known that such an institution as the

charitable body. Thus far they have failed to reply. It is well known that such an institution as the one alluded to above is in course of construction under the supervision of the Commissioners.

In our innocence as taxpayers of an expensively governed city, I had supposed that the more common wants of life were all that public charity was expected to meet. We are now taught by a very learned body that food, warmth and shelter are not the only essentials that this city is called on to supply. An institution is being built where, from the arranged programme, it is evident that the Commissioners not only intend to furnish food for digestion, but also to explain in a course of learned lectures how this process takes effect within the digestive apparatuses of those on whom the experiment is to be tried.

Will the Commissioners please to inform the public of the necessity for this "bill of extras" in the support of the out-door poor for whom this building is estensibly intended. If it is merely to increase the expenses of this already burdened metropolis, there are those who believe that something might yet be added without much risk of life to the care, comfort and nutrition furnished those poor creatures who are lackless enough to be admitted into the present institution. To add to its denciencies the city of New York would freely respond if the Commissioners would state that the present and condition of the dilapidated institution is owing to a want-iff the commissioners would state that the present and condition of the city for out-door poor without any attempt at improving the character of what already exists, seems as ridiculous as if they intended to construct an edifice for the fine arts to refine their imaginations or to institute a law school to prepare them for legal controverses in our courts of justice.

The Commissioners bould let the people know for what the college is really intended. Is it to educate and feed the out-door poor, or merely a joint stock concern for the bonefit of those who have the f

Fire at Camp Nelson, Ky.

CARP NELSON, Nov. 24, 1865.

The large government building here occupied by the Quarter Master and Commissary departments as offices was burned at six o'clock this morning. A large amount of government property was destroyed. All the public funds and nearly all the valuable papers were saved.

The Vestvali and Magnire Imbroglio in San Francisco. OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

cent" is in trouble on the shore or the Pacific. She lately had a difficulty with Maguire, of the Opera House, and had him arrested for threatening to "break every bone in her body," calling her a "flend," &c. Maguire appeared before the Police Court yesterday, and was discharged on the promise not to molest her in any way. She has now sued him in the Fifteenth District Court for thirty thousand dollars

damages. I enclose her

COMPLAINT.

The above named plaintiff, for cause of complaint against the above named defendant, alleges that heretofore—to wit, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1865—the defendant then being the owner and proprietor of the theatres situate in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, and the plaintiff being a dramatic artist, she being a star, and up to that time being engaged as a star in her profession, and the defendant being desirous and anxious of procuring the plaintiff's services in her said profession as such star, the defendant did, on said 6th day of July last, by his duly authorized agent, make and enter into an agreement in writing to and with this plaintiff, which said agreement was duly executed and stamped with two five cent revenue stamps, cancelled and delivered by the respective parties.

The plaintiff further shows that under and in pursuance of said agreement she left said city of New York, and arrived in San Francisco August 25, 1865, and at once announced her arrival and her readiness to fulfil and perform her agreement with the said defendant. The plaintiff further shows that she has fully and wholly complied with all the stipniations and covenants in said agreement on her part to be done.

The plaintiff further shows that, after such arrival, she commenced performing at said defendant's theatre, in San Francisco, and that the defendant and his agent Graves did everything in their power to throw obstacles in the way of her placing her pieces on the stage and presenting them; that the defendant violated in nearly every particular the seventh article in said contract contained; that he refused to furnish her the proper side and assistance, after being repeatedly requisated to do, thus rendering it impossible for the plaintiff to present the pieces which she undertook to play to the public in a proper manner.

The plaintiff further shows that the said defendant, toolary to the public in a proper manner.

and assistance, after being repeatedly requisted so to do, thus rendering it impossible for the plaintiff to present the pieces which she undertook to play to the public in a proper manner.

The plaintiff further shows that the said defendant, contrary to the usual custom among theatricals, under their said sagreement, did, during the time she was to play under her said contract, employ and engage two other star actors and one other star actores—to wit, Mr. Bandmann, Mr. George C. Beniface and Miss Emily Thorne; that he has suffered said Bandmann and Boniface to play at his said theatre as stars—said Boniface still continuing to play as such for said defendant; and she is informed and believes, and so charges the fact to be, that he has employed said Emily Thorne to play during the coming week; all of which is contrary to the terms of said agreement, as well as the common custom among theatricals, and against the wishes of this plaintiff, and done for the express purpose of injuring this plaintiff and violating said agreement.

The plaintiff further shows that she has at all times been ready and willing to perform as in and by the terms of said agreement stipulated, and according to its time, tenor and effect; but that on or about the 22d day of Soptember instant, the plaintiff was taken very ill, and in consequence of such illness and sickness was unable to perform on said days—she having at once notified said defendant of said sickness; that so soon as she recovered (on the first day of October, 1865) she notified the defendant of their taken of the star of the interior of the State to perform; whereupon the plaintiff further shows that on the 11th of October the defendant notified plaintiff the having so fraudulently and wrongfully then employed other stars) that in one week from the following Monday he wished the plaintiff to go to the interior of the State to perform; whereupon the plaintiff did notify the defendant that he had violated his agreement in nearly every particular; yet she was willing to meet

playing nine nights, which would have averaged her at least least four nights of her performances to the prices at least four nights of her performances to the usual rates, which deprived her of at least four hundred dollars in gold coin.

Plaintiff further shows upon information and belief that the amount realized by said other stars who have so played in San Francisco is ten thousand dollars, and to which she is also entitled.

The plaintiff further shows that at the time she entered into the agreement she was averaging nightly two hundred and fifty dollars in gold coin; that she was offered, to remain in New York, by good and responsible persons, to continue her performances in said city of New York and other cities, what would have netted her two hundred and fifty dollars in gold coin in those places per night, to the present time, and for the next ten months; that said Maguire's agent and said Maguire's wife in New York city, as an inducement for her to enter into such engagement, had faisely and fraudulently stated and represented to her that Miss Matilda Heron, an actress, had made fifty or sixty thousand dollars under an engagement with said Maguire, of San Francisco; that there would be no opposition theatre in San Francisco, and that the celebrated actor Charles Wheatleigh would be playing at said Maguire's theatre, as a stock actor, at one hundred dollars per week; all of which representations were fraudulent and faise.

Plaintiff further shows that since the delivery to the defendant of the note last before set forth there has been no correspondence or interview between the plaintiff, by himself and agent, whose various acts are heroinbefore mentioned, has violated, broken and annulled and dispersement, and released and discharged this plaintiff from the further performance thereof on her part.

Wherefore the plaintiff prays for judgment of thirty thousand dollars, in gold coin, and that taid contract be declared violated and annulled by the defendant, and that the defendant be compelled to account

Personal Intelligence

Sir Robert Lush, the newly appointed Justice to the Court of Queen's Bench, in England, is an American, and was born in the city of New York, where, until recently, his parents resided. Before his admission to the English bar he was second clerk at the Judges' chambers. He joined, as is usual in England, the Home Cir-cuit, of which Edwin James, now at the New York bar, was the leading counsel. Mr. Lush's talents as a law-

was the leading counsel. Mr. Lush's talents as a lawyer and his industry were appreciated. Mr. James lent
him a helping hand, and selected him as junior counsel
in many important cases.

Major General F. J. Herron, who has resigned his
commission in the army, has begun business as a commission merchant at New Orleans. General Herron was
the youngest major general in the army.
Colonel Edward M. Lee, late of the Michigan cavalry
brigade (Fifth Michigan cavalry), has been brevetted
brigadier general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious service during the war, to date from April 19, 1885.
Lord Lyons has reached Constantinople, and assumed
the duties of his office as British Ambassator.

They are about to get up as English Leatiments!

They are about to get up an English testimo Joseph Mazzini. Garibaldi has written a highly gistic letter to the committee, and among the subs we find the names of the following members of ment:—J. S. Mill, S. Moriey, T. B. Potter, P. A. and J. White.

Lord Brougham will leave Brougham Hall, England, during November, on his way to Cannes, France, to pass

Eq., C. B., Minister Planipotentiary to the republica of Central America, to be her Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia. The Queen has also ap-proved of Don Estevan Micalef Eynaud as Censul at Malta for the Emperor of Mexico.

Don N. de La Riestra, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Ropublic, accompanied by Madame de La Riestra and family, has arrived in London from Buenos Ayres.

M. d'Eichman, Minister Plenipotentiary from the of Prussia to the Court of Brezil, accompanied by ame d'Eichman, has left London for Rio Janeiro. William Webb Follett Synge, Esq., succeeds Mr. Buncas Consul General of England in Cuba.

General Langiewicz arrived lately in Paris from Swi zerland, and was received at the railway station b Prince \*apieha and other Polish refuges. He proceed to London, invited by Mr. Pope Honnessy, M. P.

#### POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CARRYING AND USING CONCEALED WEAPONS—
PROMPT PUNISHMENT OF THE OFFENDERS.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday there was quite an array of deadly weapons, consisting of pistois, knives and slungshots, which had been taken from prisoners arrested the night previous, in the act of using or threatwith which he was threatening to shoot persons passing atong on the sidewalk. In default of \$1,000 ball Justice Dowling sent the offender to Blackwell's Island for six months.

tice Dowling sentenced him to serve six months on Blackwell's Island.

On Thursday night officer Jolley, of the Fourteenth precinct, arrested Richard Enright in the Revere House, No. 606 Broadway, on the charge of having assaulted Mr. Niles F. Smith, proprietor of the hotel. The prisoner, it appears, strack Mr. Smith in the face with his fist, and threatened to take his life with a Beringer pistol which lee had in his possession, and thrust in Mr. Smith's face. Justice Dowling committed Enright for trial in default of one thousand deliars bail.

John Connell, a boatman living at No. 11 Albany street, was taken in charge by officer Moran, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, for having a slungshot in his possession. At the time of his arrest the prisoner was endeavoring to strike a woman with the murderous weapon. Justice Dowling committed Connell to the Tombs for trial in default of bail.

After the above named prisoners had been disposed of, several aspirants for sears in both boards of our Common Council, besides numerous ward politicians possessing more or less influence, appeared in court to intercede in behalf of their respective friends, for carrying conocaled weapons, but their efforts were fruitless, as the Magistrate refused to discharge the accused parties who, by their reckless and desperate demeanor, had placed the lives of several persons in imminent peril.

Yesterday morning about half-past two o'clock officer McAuliffe and Doncourt, of the Sixteenth precinct, while on duty heard the cry of "Watch" in Eighth avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and running between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and running to the spot arrested two young men, named Peter Mulligan and Henry Hagan, standing over Mr. James Monroe, residing at 229 West Fourteenth street. It appears that while on his way home Mr. Monroe was attacked from behind by the prisoners, when Hagan placed a handkorchief strongly saturated with chloroform over his (Monroe's) mouth, thinking to stupely him, thus rendering their felonious intentions less hazardous. At the same time Multigan commenced stripping off Mr. Monroe's outer garments, when the latter, finding himself overpowered and his life in danger, screamed for help. Fortunately it was at hand. Mr. Monroe identified to rob him, and Justice Ledwith committed them to prison for trial without bail.

SURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

wine and liquor store of Mr. Anthony Hartmann, at Si avenue D, has been forced open and robbed. In order to secure the offender officer Berryman, of the Eleventh precinct, was instructed to keep a close watch on the premises. Thursday night he caught Michael Hein, a German, in the act of breaking in a rear window of Mr. Hartmann's store, and took him in charge. When before Justice Mansfield the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial. Hell lives at 253 Third street, and is an edged tool finisher.

Roundsman Seymour and officer Hey, of the Twenty seventh precinct, yesterday arrested James Hammond, character and business transactions) to give any further performance under said contract, or otherwise, for you or on your behalf.

Ocrosses 27. 1866.

Ocrosses 27. 1 gerous, Justice logan descharged min. In accuse, soon afterwards left for Salem Mass, to visit his mother, and returned yesterday to resume his business, not knowing of the death of Mr. Ross, and that a warrant had been issued for him. Haummond was committed by Coroner Collin to await the action of the Grand

AN ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER. Yesterday afternoon Mary Bradley, a rather prepos-sessing looking woman, living at 201 Claremont avenue, Brooklyn, entered the store of Mr. Charles L. Terry, 447 Broadway, and expressed a desire to purchase some ribbon. As this lady appeared in the store Myor Curtis, one of the clerks, in compliance with instructions previously received, disappeared into a closet, in the door of which were holes, thus enabling him to watch the movements of the suspected female. She made a small purchase from Mark Pemberton, one of the clerks, and white he was absent at the cashier's desk, Curtis, from his hiding place, saw Mary take silk ribbons valued at thirty-six dollars and secrete them under her dress. She was thereupon charged with theft, and officer McArthur, of the Broadway squad, being called in, found the stolen property in her possession. The accused was taken before Justice Dowling and committed for examination.

Officer Harris, of the Eighteenth precinct, yesterday arrested Josias Gibson, a man thirty years of age, living at 175 East Twenty-second street, on the complaint of Marshall E. Clement, receiving teller of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, Third avenue. On the 8th inst. Gibson Savings Bank, Third avenue. On the 8th inst. Gibson called at the bank, in which he opened an account, at the same time depositing a check for four hundred and sixty dollars on the National Second Ward Bank, Miwaukee, Wisconsin, signed by S. P. Gibson. Seon afterwards Gibson drew fitteen dollars against the check, which was subsequently sent to Milwaukee for collection. Mr. Clement received information from the Milwaukee Bank that no such man as Gibson was known there and kept no account in that bank. Hence the arrest of the accused. Justice Ledwith committed Gibson for trial.

William Havemeyer Edeall, a man thirty seven years of age, who is known to our detective police as a confiof age, who is known to our detective police as a confidence man of no mean pretensions, was yesterday taken into custody by Detectives Coyle and Bennett, on the charge of false pretences, preferred against him by Mr. Henry Hutchison, doing business at No. 58 Eighth avenue. It appears that on the 8th instant Edsali caffed upon Mr. Hutchison and represented himself as William E. Corning, son of the Hon. Erastus Corning, Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad Company, and that he (William E.) was Assistant Superintendent of the same road. He then ordered clothing to the value of \$44, and directed that the goods should be sent to a hotel at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, whither they were subsequently forwarded and delivered to Edsall. At the time of ordering the clothes Edsall asked Mr. Hutchison for \$20 in cash, for which be gave an order on Mr. Samuel Orden, 150 Wall street. There proved to be no such man as Mr. Oeden. Mr. Hutchison, of course, was swindled out of his goods and money. Edsall was taken before Justice Ledwith and committed for examination in default of \$1,000 bail.

for examination in default of \$1,000 bail.

Seandal at the Italian Court.

[Florence (Oct. 28) correspondence of London Star.]
It is evidently high time to marry Prince Humbert.
He has been now allowed long enough to cultivate that particular field of cats which yields cakes to others beside wild Scotchmen. In the meanwhile Prince Humbert will go to Naples again, to spend there the winter and a great deal of money. Scandal says he is over head and ears in love and debt. A Lombard banker, whose name figured in the Bastogi business, is said to have obliged his Royal Highness lately with a loan of £200,000, and another Lombard house—not a banking one, though—is said to have got clear of all its debts, of which it was known to have a great many; and these two statements form a combined topic of common talk in Milan directes. Verily, it is time for this "fast" young prince to get steady by marriage. Indeed, the evil tongues pretend that the matrimonial yoke slone can now save him. There is probably exaggeration in these rumors, but they are not baseless. 'Nor are the King's own affairs quite in such an order as one might desire. The three millions given up last year by the civil list to relieve the mational finances were more sensibly felt as a loss to the donor than as a gain to the relieved. The remaining twelve millions form a pretty round sum, certainly; but "Un roi se wil put de pen," as said Rabelais. Sells has lately been sounded as to whether the national finances be not sufficiently relieved to dispense with the royal three millions. His reply is not known; yet something is likely to be brought forward nost accuming that the recessor of the toyal amity's income. The motion will not be a piezesant ont to make, but it would go doubt be carried.

# THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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